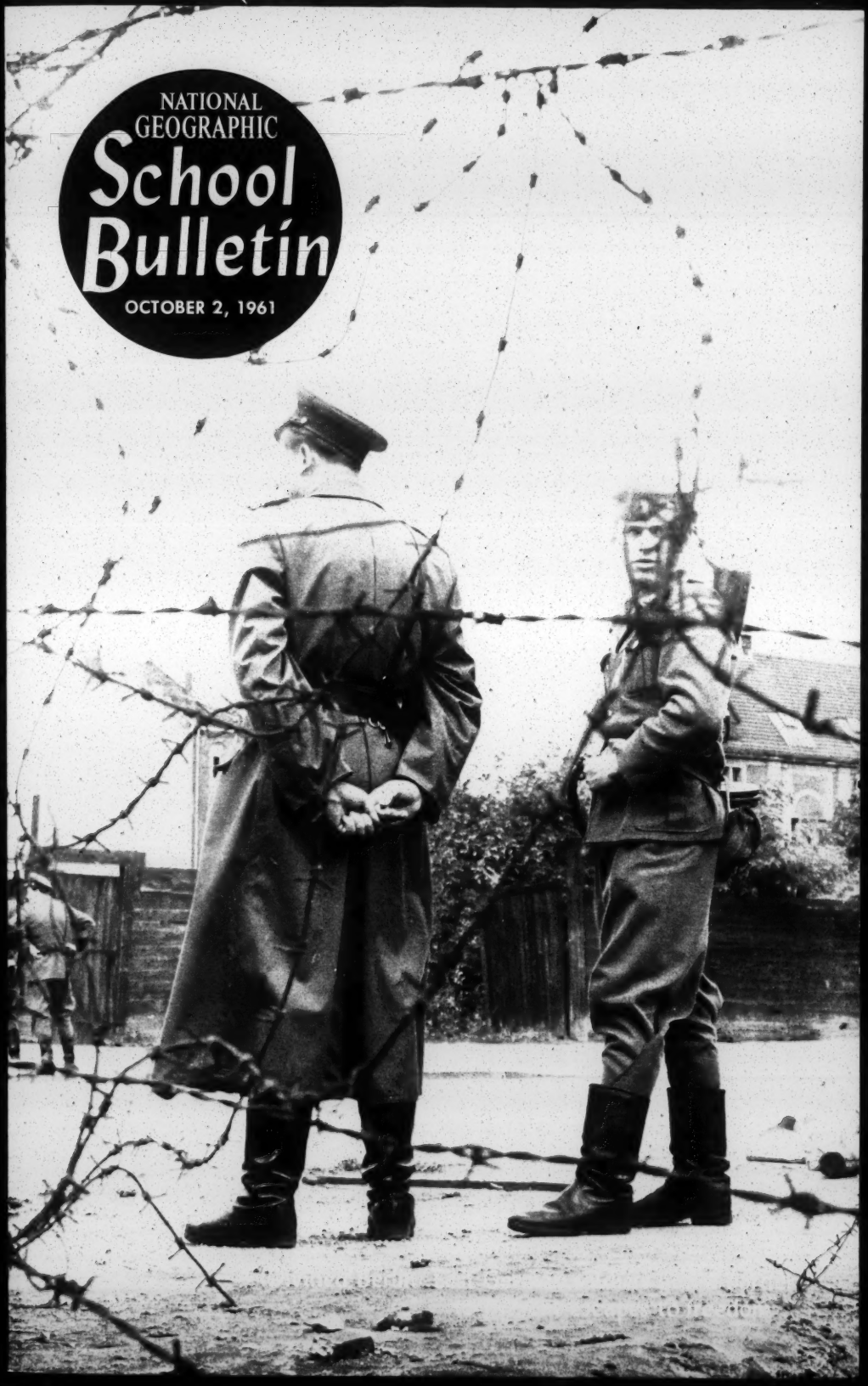

UMI

BERLIN'S WALL

THE WALL appeared overnight. Unbelievably, the city was slashed in two by a barricade of concrete and barbed wire.

Think what would happen if such a wall appeared in your town. You might not be able to reach your school. Your church could be blocked off. If the wall passed in front of your house you could not cross the street. You couldn't go downtown. Your father might not be able to go to work. All these things happened in Berlin.

The wall divides the city into its Free and Communist halves.

As the Communist East Berliners built the wall, West Berliners took the opportunity to taunt them. They shouted to the men laying blocks:

"Don't you know what you're doing? You're sealing yourself into a concentration camp!"

Why would anyone want to cut a city in half?

The answer lies in history and geography. After conquering Hitler's Germany in World War II, the Allies—including the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia), France, and Great Britain—divided both

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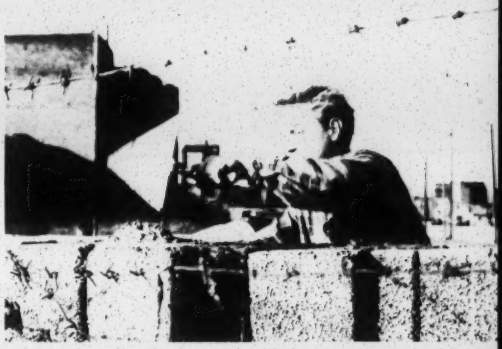
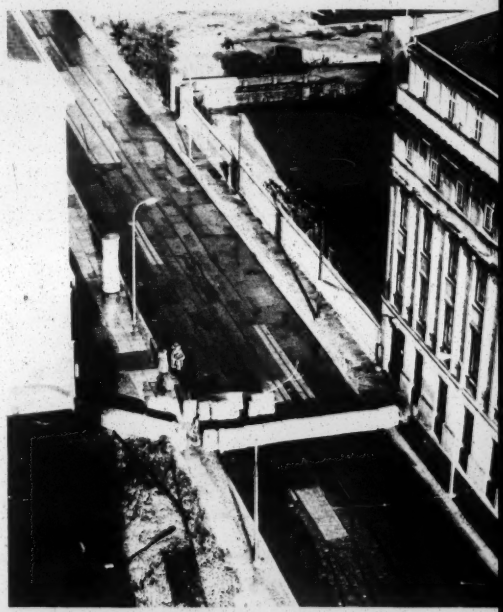


SMOOTHING MORTAR with his trowel, an East German doggedly walls himself in. Not trusting East Berliners, the Communists imported workmen from Saxony, some 200 miles away.

This fellow slowly, unhappily, lays his blocks at gunpoint. It is "the spirit of Hitler" all over again, said West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt.

Some refugees from the East Zone have since gotten free by ramming the wall with heavy trucks, and by leaping from high windows. Many have died in the attempt, from falls or from Communist bullets.



CONCRETE SLABS march from building to building, cutting streetcar tracks and stopping traffic on this once busy street near Brandenburg Gate.

Here the wall is inside the East Zone; the small gap allows Communist troops to patrol in front of it.

Photographs by Volkmar Wentzel, National Geographic Staff

THROWN OUT of the little homes they had lived in all their lives, these women describe their plight to a friend. The East Germans ran them out without allowing them to take any household possessions.

Through this section of Neukölln the Communists bulldozed down a swath of houses, walls, and gardens to build their barricade.

UMI

EAST GERMAN officer casts a steely glance across the wall

ARMED COMMUNISTS even guard cemeteries. West Berliners shouted at them: "Is your life so miserable that the very dead would rise and flee?" The Communists paid no heed, welded shut the iron gate, and placed concrete slabs between life and death.

the country and the capital city.

The agreement left West Berlin surrounded by East Germany. Goods reach it from the West by 100-mile "corridors" through Russian-controlled territory.

The Western powers gave independence to their section of Germany, which in free elections chose its own Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer. Russia remains in control of the East.

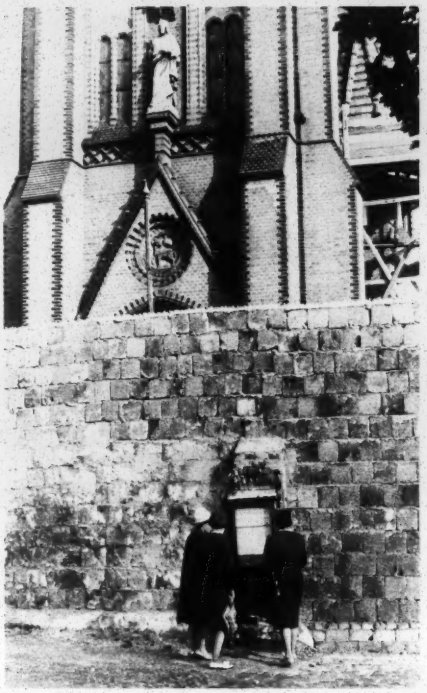
The Communists sealed the border between the two Germanys to prevent East Germans escaping.

But through Berlin, East Germans could still step across the line, and some 10 million did—"voted for freedom with their feet."

To save manpower and save face, the Communists suddenly closed the Berlin "escape valve" by building the wall. F.S.

THIRTEEN FEET HIGH and topped with broken glass, the wall separates these women from their church. They had planned to arrange confirmation services for their children.

Over the church door stands a statue of Christ, who said 2,000 years ago: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."



LIFELESS APARTMENTS—Before "the night of shame"—August 13, 1961—families lived behind these windows and doors, now sealed shut by the Communists.

Along this stretch of the Bernauer Strasse some residents of the upper stories escaped Communism by climbing down ropes. Others attempted to jump to freedom—and died on the sidewalk.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

For 75 Years She Has Lifted the Lamp of Freedom Beside the Golden Door of America

No American lady keeps her youth like Miss Liberty. She becomes 75 years old this month, but looks as young as the day she was born.

The ideals she stands for have stood the test of time as well. Other nations may build walls to block off freedom (see Berlin's Wall, pages 1-5). The Statue of Liberty beckons men to freedom as she always has.

Dominating the harbor of New York, the giant statue is a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, a token of both nations' love of liberty.

She was dedicated by President Cleveland on October 28, 1886. This October 28, another French gift will be placed beside her on Liberty Island: A bronze statue of her sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

The Statue of Liberty is the largest statue ever made—151 feet from sandals to tip of torch. The statue was shipped from Paris to New York in 214 pieces. Assembled and placed on its 154-foot-high base, the robed figure stretches 305 feet over New York Harbor, a towering welcome to millions of immigrants

seeking new freedom in America.

Bartholdi worked for years on his masterpiece. One problem was choice of material. It had to be light, easily worked, and handsome, yet strong enough to stand an ocean voyage and resist rusting in the salt air of New York harbor. The artist decided on copper, supported by a framework of iron and steel. He began with plaster models. The first was only a little over four feet high. Gradually he worked up to a full-scale model, made in sections. Over each section carpenters built wooden molds. Then some 300 sheets of copper, about as thick as a silver dollar, were hammered into the molds.

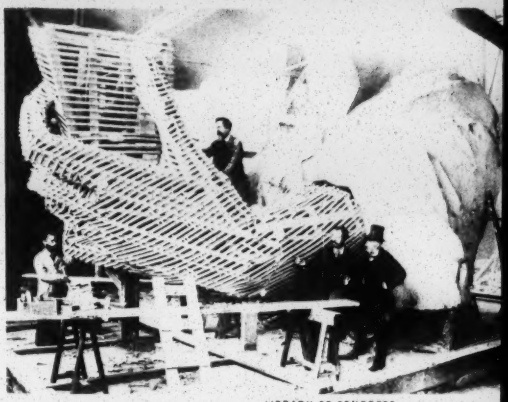
Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, who later designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris, constructed the framework to support the statue.

Inscribed on the base are the words of Emma Lazarus:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Through her 75 years, Miss Liberty has greeted millions of the tired, the poor, the masses yearning to be free. They have come to make new lives in freedom, and help make their new country the strongest on earth.

In their honor, the American Museum of Immigration will soon open at the base of the statue.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LATH HAND on a plaster arm: Fifteen years were needed to build the statue from the day Bartholdi first sailed into New York Harbor and immediately visualized his masterpiece. Workmen above construct the left hand, holding a tablet representing the Declaration of Independence.

Below, dangling metalworkers rivet Miss Liberty's copper skin to her iron framework.

BETTMANN ARCHIVE

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

PAINTING BY LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES

HAWKING PARTY in Shakespeare's England flies prized falcons from horseback

The Exciting, Ancient Sport of FALCONRY

NOT ALL HUNTERS carry guns. A few take to the fields carrying fierce birds that do the hunting for them.

These birds, called falcons, are natural hunters. That is how they get their food.

A well-trained bird performs with the efficiency of a fighter plane.

Taking off from its master's wrist, it will sweep into the sky, sight its quarry—perhaps a pheasant, pigeon, quail, partridge, or grouse—then power dive at tremendous speed and kill it.

Falconry was practiced in China 4,000 years ago. Scottish chieftains, Indian maharajas, German emperors, and Arab tribesmen have flown their hawks at game ranging from larks to deer.

No sport so captivated medieval England. Above, falconers of Elizabethan times take the field. Noblemen took as much pride in a good falcon as they did in a thoroughbred horse.

Falcons had social status. Only emperors flew eagles. Kings flew gyrfalcons, earls used peregrines, ladies flew merlins.

Asians still pursue the sport vigorously. In Western lands it is not so popular as it once was. The invention of guns provided surer sport for less effort. In the United States there are perhaps

only about 100 falconers. Some States forbid the sport.

You can't just go out and buy a falcon except in such bazaars as Cairo or Algiers. You have to catch your own, either a fledgling in its nest or an adult on the wing.

Usually, female birds are used. They are bigger and stronger than males.

Training takes about three weeks. It requires patience and gentleness.

The method has changed little since the sport began. One of the leading works on falconry today was written in the 13th century. When the bird is caught, a soft leather hood is placed over her eyes to calm her. (In India, trainers sew the eyelids shut for the first few days.)

For several hours each day she is carried on her master's hand, gloved for protection against her claws. She is spoken to gently and stroked until she loses her nervousness.

The hood is taken off for a few minutes, then for longer periods as training progresses.

The hawk is trained to fly to a lure—an imitation bird with meat attached.

Controlled by a long leash, she flies farther each time, until the breathtaking day when she flies completely free. The trainer's heart skips a beat, for the falcon's first flight tests his teaching. Will she return? Or fly away?

If well taught, she will hover a moment in mid-air, then plummet full speed at the lure. She is ready to hunt live game. L.B.

JOHN AND FRANK CRAIGHEAD

FALCONS TRAINING—Above, a desert falcon, eyes sealed, perches in the Indian State of Saurashtra. Below, an American duck hawk sweeps in to the hand of its trainer.

ARTHUR A. ALLEN

SUCCESSFUL HUNTER—Below, an Indian hawk conquers a hare.

JOHN AND FRANK CRAIGHEAD

The Old Explorer

Ever hear of Ama Dablam? Mountain climbers long knew it as the toughest unclimbed peak in the Himalayas, the world's highest mountains.

This year men scaled it. They now call it the toughest *climbed* peak in the Himalayas.

Ama Dablam towers 22,500 feet, shoulder high to Mt. Everest (the world's highest) on the Nepal-Tibet border.

A letter from my young friend Barry Bishop tells of the hardships and rewards of his successful assault on Ama Dablam—in company with an Englishman and two New Zealanders.

"It was a hard siege of three weeks," Barry writes, "but rather delightful in many ways. From Camp 4, an ice cave dug into the side of a hanging glacier, I carried 23 pounds of surveying equipment to the summit (as well as the National Geographic flag) and worked for an hour with my instruments tieing Ama Dablam into the map I hope to make.

"Going down, one of our Sherpas fell and broke his leg. We had to lay over two nights in cramped tents while the icy wind seemed to blow the stars around. A storm left two inches of powder snow, making every foot-fall of our frost-bitten feet possibly our last. Eventually we got the injured man down, but the lack of food and fluid during the rescue left me so completely empty and dried out that an intestinal abscess developed.

"I managed to make it to a camp but soon it was impossible for me to walk. Eight Sherpas carried me to our Base Camp, at 15,000 feet, where a plane took me to Katmandu for surgery and complete recovery."

And what were the rewards for Barry? What did he get in return for his painful, life-risking experience? First, of course, was the thrill of standing atop a peak never climbed before—one of the highest in the world. But more important was his satisfaction as a scientist. Barry, of the National Geographic staff, was the glaciologist for Sir Edmund Hillary's 1960-61 Himalayan expedition.

Barry wintered at 19,200 feet, studying glaciers, weather, and solar radiation—while other expedition members studied *him* to see what man can endure at high altitudes.

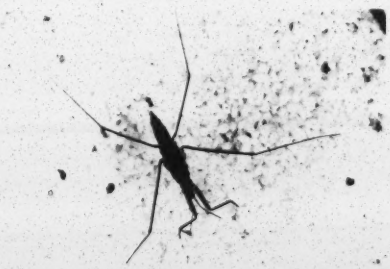
His climb of Ama Dablam this spring showed that man can endure a lot—and increase world knowledge at the same time.

WORD OF THE WEEK

Sher'pa (shĕr'pà) n. *A Tibetan people living in Nepal on the high southern slopes of the Himalayas.*

Sherpas withstand frigid climate and rare atmosphere so well that they are natural assistants to the world's leading mountain climbers. Tenzing Norkey, who in 1953 conquered Mt. Everest alongside Sir Edmund Hillary, is a Sherpa.

LOOK AROUND



FRANK SARTWELL

The **water strider** lives on top of the water but never gets wet.

The film at the water's surface is strong enough to support his almost weightless body (shown above about life-size). Only his wax-coated feet touch the surface.

You may find a strider any place where there is water. He skims along, searching for food: insects emerging from the water, ants and beetles falling from overhead, perhaps a dead minnow rising to the surface.

THOMAS J. ABERCROMBIE

Collectors' mail postmarked at the Pole

Letters from the South Pole

Stamp collectors who want envelopes postmarked at the South Pole must act quickly. Place two self-addressed envelopes, with 4 cents United States postage on each, in another envelope and mail them to:

DEEP FREEZE Philatelic Mail
U. S. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville,
East Greenwich, Rhode Island

The envelopes must arrive there by October 15. They will be shipped to Antarctica. One will be postmarked at the Pole, the other at Byrd Station on the ice sheet. You should get them back between October 1962 and April 1963.

Grizzlies to Wear Radios

Grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park will soon carry portables to broadcast their whereabouts to naturalists.

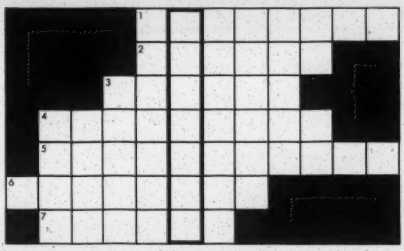
To the pioneers of the American West the only good grizzly was a dead grizzly, but today the big bears are so scarce that they might die out entirely—become extinct. So man is helping them survive.

The radios, attached to captured bears by plastic collars, will broadcast five miles or more, revealing the movements of the bears. With more information on their habits, naturalists hope to discover ways of assisting them.

To catch the bears, scientists use traps made from a section of steel culvert, baited with bacon and honey.

GEO-GRAPH

Solve the key word (in heavy outline) and learn an important fact about Berlin today. All words are used in the Berlin article, pages 2-5.



ACROSS

1. First Chancellor of the West German Republic
2. Previous German leader who caused World War II
3. One of the words that U.S.S.R. stands for
4. Goods reach West Berlin by using one of the _____
5. The famous columned gate on the boundary between East and West Berlin
6. Before the wall was built, 1,000 _____ a day fled to West Berlin from East Berlin
7. Mayor of West Berlin

Answer Next Week

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Oldest Man Much Older Than Previously Thought

MEN have been on earth almost three times as long as previously believed.

Last year, after the discovery of *Zinjanthropus* (East African Man) students of paleontology believed he dated back "more than 600,000 years." That figure made him the oldest known man.

Now, with a new system of dating ancient remains, scientists say that Zinjanthropus (right) is almost three times that old. He hunted his meat about 1,750,000 years ago.

Remains of this ancient fellow have been found by L. S. B. Leakey in Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika, East Africa. Dr. Leakey heads an expedition backed by the National Geographic Society.

Dr. Leakey points out that Zinjanthropus was a true man because he made tools. He shaped rocks into knives and choppers, which he used to skin the animals he caught or clubbed, such as the zebra colt above.

The new dating method that tripled the age of Zinjanthropus is called the potassium-argon system. It measures the atoms of the gas argon that have formed in rocks.

The argon comes from the decay of the element potassium. If you were to put 18 potassium atoms in your pocket and walk around for a billion years and a little more, you would have only half of them left. The other nine would have turned into argon and calcium.

This change is regular, so by counting how many of the potassium atoms have changed into argon in the rock scientists can learn how long ago the rock was formed.

They measured the argon in rocks formed around the remains of Zinjanthropus and came up with their date.

The skull, below, shows definitely human teeth and facial lines, but the flat forehead is apelike, according to anthropologists.

PAINTING BY ROBERT NICHOLSON, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

Earliest man known to science, *Zinjanthropus* hunted young animals and small rodents.

Here is the oldest human skull ever found

DES BARTLETT

For a full explanation of the discovery and dating of *Zinjanthropus*, see the *National Geographic*, October, 1961, and September, 1960.

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IN THIS ISSUE—

- Berlin
- Statue of Liberty
- Falconry

... and other features

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NEXT WEEK—
Moscow, Outer Mongolia

UMI